

the determination of expected family contribution or independent student status under subpart 1 of part A of title IV, and part F of title IV, of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

PART 2510—OVERALL PURPOSES AND DEFINITIONS

Sec.

2510.10 What are the purposes of the programs and activities of the Corporation for National and Community Service?

2510.20 Definitions.

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 12501 *et seq.*

§ 2510.10 What are the purposes of the programs and activities of the Corporation for National and Community Service?

The National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 established the Corporation for National and Community Service (the Corporation). The Corporation's mission is to engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community-based service. This service will address the Nations educational, public safety, human, and environmental needs to achieve direct and demonstrable results. In doing so, the Corporation will foster civic responsibility, strengthen the ties that bind us together as a people, and provide educational opportunity for those who make a substantial commitment to service. The Corporation will undertake activities and provide assistance to States and other eligible entities to support national and community service programs and to achieve other purposes consistent with its mission.

[59 FR 13783, Mar. 23, 1994]

§ 2510.20 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to terms used in 45 CFR parts 2510 through 2550:

Act. The term *Act* means the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 12501 *et seq.*).

Administrative costs. The term *administrative costs* means expenses associated with the overall administration of a Corporation funded program. These costs relate to the support of a programs general operations and not to expenses identified with a specific program or project.

(1) Administrative costs include, but are not limited to, the following: (i) Indirect costs (i.e., costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not identified with a particular cost objective) as described in Office of Management and Budget Circulars A-21 (Cost Principles for Educational Institutions), A-87 (Cost Principles for State and local Governments), and A-122 (Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations) that provide guidance on indirect costs to Federal agencies. Copies of Office of Management and Budget Circulars are available from the Executive Office of the President Publications, 725 17th Street, NW., room 2200, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

(ii) Costs for financial, accounting, auditing, internal evaluations (except as in paragraph (2)(iii) of this definition), and contracting functions.

(iii) Costs for insurance that protects the entity that operates the program.

(iv) The portion of the salaries and benefits of the director and any other program administrative staff equal to the portion of time that is not spent in support of specific project objectives. Specific project objectives means recruiting, training, placing, or supervising participants.

(2) Administrative costs do not include allowable costs directly related to program or project operations. These program costs include the following: (i) Costs for participants, including living allowances, insurance payments, and expense for training and travel.

(ii) Costs for staff who recruit, train, place, or supervise participants, including costs for staff salaries, benefits, training, and travel, if the purpose is for a specific program or project objective.

(iii) Costs for independent evaluations and internal evaluations—the latter to the extent that the evaluations cover only the funded program or project and are specifically related to creative methods of quality improvement. (Overall organizational management improvement costs are administrative costs.) (See § 2516.810 and § 2522.510 for definition of independent and internal evaluations.)

(3) Particular costs, such as those associated with staff who perform both administrative and program functions, may be prorated between administrative and program costs if included in the budget and approved by the Corporation grants officer.

Adult Volunteer. (1) The term *adult volunteer* means an individual, such as an older adult, an individual with disability, a parent, or an employee of a business of public or private nonprofit organization, who—

(i) Works without financial remuneration in an educational institution to assist students of out-of-school youth; and

(2) Is beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the educational institution is located.

AmeriCorps. The term *AmeriCorps* means the combination of all AmeriCorps programs and participants.

AmeriCorps educational award. The term *AmeriCorps educational award* means a national service educational award described in section 147 of the Act.

AmeriCorps participant. The term *AmeriCorps participant* means any individual who is serving in—

(1) An AmeriCorps program;
(2) An approved AmeriCorps position; or
(3) Both.

AmeriCorps program. The term *AmeriCorps program* means—

(1) Any program that receives approved AmeriCorps positions;
(2) Any program that receives Corporation funds under section 121 of the Act; or
(3) Both.

Approved AmeriCorps position. The term *approved AmeriCorps position* means an AmeriCorps position for which the Corporation has approved the provision of an AmeriCorps educational award as one of the benefits to be provided for successful service in the position.

Carry out. The term *carry out*, when used in connection with an AmeriCorps program described in section 122 of the Act, means the planning, establishment, operation, expansion, or replication of the program.

Chief Executive Officer. The term *Chief Executive Officer*, except when used to refer to the chief executive officer of a State, means the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation appointed under section 193 of the Act.

Community-based agency. The term *community-based agency* means a private nonprofit organization (including a church or other religious entity) that—

(1) Is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community; and

(2) Is engaged in meeting educational, public safety, human, or environmental community needs.

Corporation. The term *Corporation* means the Corporation for National and Community Service established under section 191 of the Act.

Economically disadvantaged. The term *economically disadvantaged*, with respect to an individual, has the same meaning as such term as defined in the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1503(8)).

Elementary school. The term *elementary school* has the same meaning given the term in section 1471(8) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2891(8)).

Empowerment zone. The term *empowerment zone* means an area designated as an empowerment zone by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development or the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

Grantmaking entity. (1) For school-based programs, the term *grantmaking entity* means a public or private nonprofit organization experienced in service-learning that—

(i) Submits an application to make grants for school-based service-learning programs in two or more States; and

(ii) Was in existence at least one year before the date on which the organization submitted the application.

(2) For community-based programs, the term *grantmaking entity* means a qualified organization that—

(i) Submits an application to make grants to qualified organizations to implement, operate, expand, or replicate community-based service programs that provide for educational, public

safety, human, or environmental service by school-age youth in two or more States; and

(ii) Was in existence at least one year before the date on which the organization submitted the application.

Higher Education partnerships. The term *higher education partnership* means one or more public or private nonprofit organizations, or public agencies, including States, and one or more institutions of higher education that have entered into a written agreement specifying the responsibilities of each partner.

Indian. The term *Indian* means a person who is a member of an Indian tribe, or is a “Native”, as defined in section 3(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(b)).

Indian lands. The term *Indian lands* means any real property owned by an Indian tribe, any real property held in trust by the United States for an Indian or Indian tribe, and any real property held by an Indian or Indian tribe that is subject to restrictions on alienation imposed by the United States.

Indian tribe. The term *Indian tribe* means—

(1) An Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States under Federal law to Indians because of their status as Indians, including—

(i) Any Native village, as defined in section 3(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602(c)), whether organized traditionally or pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the “Indian Reorganization Act”, 25 U.S.C. 461 *et seq.*); and

(ii) Any Regional Corporation or Village Corporation, as defined in subsection (g) or (j), respectively, of section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602 (g) or (j)); and

(2) Any tribal organization controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by an entity described in paragraph (1) of this definition.

Individual with a disability. Except as provided in section 175(a) of the Act, the term *individual with a disability* has the meaning given the term in section

7(8)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 706(8)(B)), which includes individuals with cognitive and other mental impairments, as well as individuals with physical impairments, who meet the criteria in that definition.

Infrastructure-building activities. The term *infrastructure-building activities* refers to activities that increase the capacity of organizations, programs and individuals to provide high quality service to communities.

Institution of higher education. The term *institution of higher education* has the same meaning given the term in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)).

Local educational agency (LEA). The term *local educational agency* has the same meaning given the term in section 1471(12) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2891(12)).

Local partnership. The term *local partnership* means a partnership, as defined in §2510.20 of this chapter, that meets the eligibility requirements to apply for subgrants under §2516.110 or §2517.110 of this chapter.

National nonprofit. The term *national nonprofit* means any nonprofit organization whose mission, membership, activities, or constituencies are national in scope.

National service laws. The term *national service laws* means the Act and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4950 *et seq.*).

Objective. The term *objective* means a desired accomplishment of a program.

Out-of-school youth. The term *out-of-school youth* means an individual who—

(1) Has not attained the age of 27;

(2) Has not completed college or its equivalent; and

(3) Is not enrolled in an elementary or secondary school or institution of higher education.

Participant. (1) The term *participant* means an individual enrolled in a program that receives assistance under the Act.

(2) A participant may not be considered to be an employee of the program in which the participant is enrolled.

Partnership. The term *partnership* means two or more entities that have

entered into a written agreement specifying the partnership's goals and activities as well as the responsibilities, goals, and activities of each partner.

Partnership program. The term *partnership program* means a program through which an adult volunteer, a public or private nonprofit organization, an institution of higher education, or a business assists a local educational agency.

Program. The term *program*, unless the context otherwise requires, and except when used as part of the term academic program, means a program described in section 111(a) (other than a program referred to in paragraph (3)(B) of that section), 117A(a), 119(b)(1), or 122(a) of the Act, or in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 152(b) of the Act, or an activity that could be funded under sections 198, 198C, or 198D of the Act.

Program sponsor. The term *program sponsor* means an entity responsible for recruiting, selecting, and training participants, providing them benefits and support services, engaging them in regular group activities, and placing them in projects.

Project. The term *project* means an activity, or a set of activities, carried out through a program that receives assistance under the Act, that results in a specific identifiable service or improvement that otherwise would not be done with existing funds, and that does not duplicate the routine services or functions of the employer to whom participants are assigned.

Project sponsor. The term *project sponsor* means an organization, or other entity, that has been selected to provide a placement for a participant.

Qualified individual with a disability. The term *qualified individual with a disability* has the meaning given the term in section 101(8) of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12111(8)).

Qualified organization. The term *qualified organization* means a public or private nonprofit organization, other than a grantmaking entity, that—

- (1) Has experience in working with school-age youth; and
- (2) Was in existence at least one year before the date on which the organization submitted an application for a service-learning program.

School-age youth. The term *school-age youth* means—

- (1) Individuals between the ages of 5 and 17, inclusive; and
- (2) Children with disabilities, as defined in section 602(a)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(a)(1)), who receive services under part B of that Act.

Secondary school. The term *secondary school* has the same meaning given the term in section 1471(21) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2891(21)).

Service-learning. The term *service-learning* means a method under which students or participants learn and develop through active participation in thoughtfully organized service that—

- (1) Is conducted in and meets the needs of a community;
- (2) Is coordinated with an elementary school, secondary school, institution of higher education, or community service program, and with the community;
- (3) Helps foster civic responsibility;
- (4) Is integrated into and enhances the academic curriculum of the students or the educational components of the community service program in which the participants are enrolled; and
- (5) Includes structured time for the students and participants to reflect on the service experience.

Service-learning coordinator. The term *service-learning coordinator* means an individual trained in service-learning who identifies community partners for LEAs; assists in designing and implementing local partnerships service-learning programs; provides technical assistance and information to, and facilitates the training of, teachers; and provides other services for an LEA.

State. The term *State* means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The term also includes Palau, until the Compact of Free Association is ratified.

State Commission. The term *State Commission* means a State Commission on National and Community Service maintained by a State pursuant to section 178 of the Act. Except when used

in section 178, the term includes an alternative administrative entity for a State approved by the Corporation under that section to act in lieu of a State Commission.

State educational agency (SEA). The term *State educational agency* has the same meaning given that term in section 1471(23) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 2891(23)).

Student. The term *student* means an individual who is enrolled in an elementary or secondary school or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis.

Subdivision of a State. The term *subdivision of a State* means an governmental unit within a State other than a unit with Statewide responsibilities.

U.S. Territory. The term *U.S. Territory* means the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau, until the Compact of Free Association with Palau is ratified.

[59 FR 13783, Mar. 23, 1994]

PART 2513—STATE PLAN: PURPOSE, APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS AND SELECTION CRITERIA

Sec.

2513.10 Who must submit a State Plan?

2513.20 What are the purposes of a State Plan?

2513.30 What information must a State Plan contain?

2513.40 How will the State Plans be evaluated?

AUTHORITY: 42 U.S.C. 12501 *et seq.*

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§ 2513.10 Who must submit a State Plan?

The fifty States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, through a Corporation-approved State Commission, Alternative Administrative Entity, or Transitional Entity must submit a comprehensive national and community service plan ("State Plan") in order to apply to the Corporation for support under parts 2515 through 2524 of this chapter.

§ 2513.20 What are the purposes of a State Plan?

The purposes of the State Plan are:

(a) To set forth the States plan for promoting national and community service and strengthening its service infrastructure, including how Corporation-funded programs fit into the plan;

(b) To establish specific priorities and goals that advance the State's plan for strengthening its service program infrastructure and to specify strategies for achieving the stated goals;

(c) To inform the Corporation of the relevant historical background of the State's infrastructure for supporting national and community service and other volunteer opportunities, as well as the current status of such infrastructure;

(d) To assist the Corporation in making decisions on applications to receive formula and competitive funding under § 2521.30 of this chapter and to assist the Corporation in assessing a State's application for renewal funding for State administrative funds as provided in part 2550 of this chapter; and

(e) To serve as a working document that forms the basis of on-going dialogue between the State and the Corporation and which is subject to modifications as circumstances require.

§ 2513.30 What information must a State Plan contain?

The State Plan must include the following information: (a) An overview of a State's experience in coordinating and supporting the network of service programs within the State that address educational, public safety, human, and environmental needs, including, where appropriate, a description of specific service programs. This overview should encompass programs that have operated independently of and/or without financial support from the State;

(b) A description of the State's priorities and vision for strengthening the service program infrastructure, including how programs proposed for Corporation funding fit into this vision. The plan should also describe how State priorities relate to any national priorities established by the Corporation;